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SPEECH

OF THE

HON. R. HARCOURT,

TREASURER OF THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

DELIVERED ON THE 24th MARCH, 1891,


IN THE

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO,

ON MOVING THE HOUSE INTO COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY.

Toronto :

PRINTED BY WARWICK & SONS, 68 AND 70 FRONT STREET WEST.
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FINANCIAL STATEMENT

OF THE

HON. R. HARCOURT.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY,

TORONTO, Tuesday, 24th March, 1891.

MR. SPEAKER,—In compliance with long established usage, I desire before making the usual motion that you do now leave the chair, and that the House may resolve itself into Committee of Supply, to make some observations on the present financial position of our Province. These observations, Sir, will not be lengthy, since the subjects to which I am about to address myself have been thoroughly discussed in this House, in the press of the Province, and at public gatherings. Fullest information concerning everything relating to our finances is within the reach of everyone. The public accounts for the year just closed and the estimates for the current year are in our hands, and therefore a long statement would seem superfluous. In the Dominion Parliament or in England, where tariffs are largely discussed and the question of ways and means is one of all-absorbing interest, a long statement is almost

unavoidable, and at the same time is looked for each recurring year with keen expectancy. With powers of taxation reduced to a minimum, with sources of revenue well defined, several of them admitting of but slight variation, our position is altogether different, and it becomes a matter of no little difficulty to discuss year by year in an interesting way a subject so well and so generally understood.

RECEIPTS, 1890.

Subsidy	\$1,116,872 80	
Specific grant	80,000 00	
	<hr/>	\$1,196,872 80
Interest on capital held, and debts due by the Dominion to Ontario.....	300,000 00	
Interest on Investments.....	63,596 94	
	<hr/>	363,596 94

Crown Lands Department :—

Crown Lands.....	74,031 78	
Railway Lands.....	11,562 56	
Clergy Lands.....	6,037 88	
Common School Lands	11,758 24	
Grammar School Lands	1,538 27	
Rent <i>re</i> Lands.....	130 00	
In Suspense <i>re</i> Lands	80,512 40	
Woods and Forests	916,155 67	
Casual Fees	1,193 18	
Refunds	523 11	
	<hr/>	1,103,443 09

Algoma Taxes	2,093 10	
Law Stamps.....	90,348 93	
Licenses	312,007 55	
Education Department.....	36,661 61	

Public Institutions' Revenue :—

Toronto Lunatic Asylum.....	36,097 61	
London "	14,893 74	
Hamilton "	9,124 04	
Kingston "	3,584 08	
Orillia "	1,659 08	
Reformatory for Females	3,698 52	
" Boys.....	823 73	
Central Prison	35,654 52	
Deaf and Dumb Institute	128 11	
	<hr/>	105,663 43

Casual Revenue :—

Provincial Secretary's Department	11,075 48	
Registrar-General's Branch	53 50	
Fines, etc.	5,032 06	
Insurance Companies' Fees	875 00	
Surrogate Court "	2,925 00	
Division " "	10,853 21	
Land Titles Office ..	180 20	
Official Gazette	5,154 43	
Private Bills	4,513 50	
Statutes	1,011 35	
Consolidated Rules of Practice	15 00	
Incidentals ...	396 40	
Refunds	920 75	
		43,005 88
Insurance Companies' Assessments	2,999 92	
Removal of Patients	6,010 19	
		9,010 11
London Lunatic Asylum—Capital Account ..		15,359 06
Mimico Farm "		2,823 50
Mercer Reformatory "		90 00
Drainage Works Assessments		17,726 97
Toronto Lunatic Asylum—Sale of Lands		82,976 87
New Parliament Buildings Fund		315 74
		3,381,995 58
Drainage Debentures		37,226 68
" Tile		3,932 73
		<u>\$3,423,154 99</u>

RECEIPTS ABOVE THE ESTIMATES.

If hon. members will refer to the detailed printed statements in their hands they will notice, with satisfaction I am sure, that our total actual ordinary receipts for the past year exceed the estimated receipts by the considerable sum of \$44,747. If the details be looked into it will be seen that the estimate of my predecessor as to these receipts was singularly accurate. The largest item of these receipts, that of the Dominion subsidy, remains unchanged since confederation and calls for no remark. We have received last year by way of interest on capital held and debts due by the Dominion

to Ontario \$316,000, which is \$44,000 in excess of our estimated receipt from this source. The amount of interest we have received on investments, namely, \$63,596. exceeds the estimated receipt by \$3,596. During the last Parliament our receipts under these two heads, namely, interest on capital held and debts due by the Dominion to Ontario and interest on investments, aggregated for the four years, the very large sum of \$1,348,000, or an average per year of \$337,332. Our interest receipts this last year exceed those of any year during the last Parliament by \$8,596. It is highly satisfactory to know that we have here represented a very large asset, stable, substantial, tangible and yielding year by year such a rich return. No part of our provincial revenue is more important than that received through the Crown Lands Department. We estimated to receive last year \$1,100,000; our actual receipts have been \$1,103,443, and this excess of receipts over the estimate, amounting to \$3,443, is, all things considered, very satisfactory. The item of \$11,562 under the head of railway lands consists of moneys received from the sale of lands set apart by 52 Vic., chap. 35, to form "a fund to recoup the Province in respect of moneys expended in aid of railways." The lands sold are principally in the Thunder Bay district. Under "In suspense *re* lands" there is included all payments which have been made during the year on account of land, the claims of the applicants to which have not finally been recognized by the department.

Mr. MEREDITH.—Does that include a considerable sum from sales in the Sudbury district?

Mr. HARCOURT.—I think it does. The receipts from woods and forests were last year considerably under our estimate. This is accounted for by the fact that the lumber trade was in a somewhat depressed condition, square and pine timber being almost unsaleable in Quebec. The lumber trade during the latter part of the season was especially dull. With a revival of activity in this important branch of industry the revenues from this source will speedily

improve. At the timber sale held in this city on the 1st of October last year the total area sold was 343 miles, and the price realized \$321,956. There were sold subsequently at the upset price 33 miles, which realized \$24,300. Altogether the total area sold was 376 miles; the total amount realized being \$346,256; the average price per mile being \$930. Of the proceeds of this sale there was collected last year the sum of \$110,729. As an indication of the great importance of our lumber interests I will remind the House that in the year 1888-9 the forest product of Ontario exported to foreign countries amounted to the vast sum of \$8,478,528.

MINOR SOURCES OF REVENUE.

The receipts from public institutions last year amounted to \$105,663. We estimated for \$131,350. By looking at the items under this head it will appear that the deficiency, for the most part, concerns the Central Prison receipts. The prison should be credited with a large quantity of brick still unsold and worth probably \$20,000. This of itself largely accounts for the deficiency. Our receipts from this source were, however, larger than those of any previous year in the history of these institutions, except the two years 1884 and 1889. For law stamps we received \$90,348, being \$5,348 in excess of our estimate. For three years past there has been a marked increase of receipts each year from this source. We received nearly \$22,000 more last year than we received in 1887. This marked increase is largely to be attributed to the receipts from the Land Titles Office, the fees of that office being now paid in stamps. Inasmuch as the law stamps affixed to documents in the office of the Master of Titles amounted to \$3,646 in 1887, to \$5,885 in 1888, to \$10,940 in 1889 and to \$9,796 in 1890, it is to be expected that our receipts from this source will continue to increase. Prior to 1887 the fees in this office were paid in cash. From the Education Department last year we received \$36,661, being \$1,661 in excess of our estimate. The revenue coming from the Education Department

consists mainly of fees paid by Model School pupils at Toronto and Ottawa, teachers' examination fees and fees from students attending the School of Practical Science. We have received \$52,023 by way of casual revenue, and this exceeds our estimate by \$7,023. Under casual revenue, I may say, there are included receipts from the Provincial Secretary's office, fees and assessments from insurance companies, Division Court and Surrogate Court fees, the revenue accruing from the Official "Gazette," from private bills, on account of the removal of asylum patients, and other similar minor revenues. Our casual revenue has for some years been steadily increasing. The assessments on insurance companies are limited by statute to a total of \$3,000, and this sum is levied *pro rata* on Provincial licenses according to the total amount of insurance carried by the company the previous year. The fees paid by the insurance companies are fixed by the Insurance Act (R. S. O., ch. 167). The item of \$6,010 under the head of removal of patients, consists of payments made to the Treasury Department by the municipalities to reimburse the Province for the expenses incurred in the removal and conveyance of persons from the gaols to our insane asylums and reformatories.

LIQUOR LICENSE FEES.

We received last year from liquor licenses \$312,007, and this is the largest sum ever received in one year by the Province from this source. Our estimated receipt was \$300,000. It may be interesting to the House to dwell upon this branch of our revenue for a few minutes. As honorable gentlemen know, the license year ends on the 1st of May. Our receipts from liquor licenses for—

1886-7	were.....	\$216,455
1887-8	"	201,542
1888-9	"	232,511
1889-90	"	307,281

The number of licenses granted during these years respectively were :—2,000, 1,886, 2,485 and 3,609. The Scott Act was in force in nine districts in 1885-6, in 25 districts in 1886-7 and in 1887-8,

in 17 districts in 1888-9, while in the last year, that is in 1889-90, our license laws were in force in the whole Province. The operations of the Scott Act then, together with the legislation of 1886, under which a considerable increase in the license fees resulted to the Province, fully account for the considerable variation in our license revenues from year to year. It is worthy of remark that although there was no part of the Province under the Scott Act in 1881-2, the total number of licenses issued during that year was 4,163, while last year (1889-90) the total number was only 3,609, a decrease of 554 licenses in eight years.

Hon. members may have noticed that some municipalities have recently passed resolutions complaining that the Government has appropriated for Provincial purposes an unjust share of the license fees. An examination of the question will convince every one that there is no good ground whatever for this complaint. While it is true, as I have said, that the Provincial revenue has been increasing for the reasons given, it is equally true that the municipal revenue has shared *pari passu* in this improvement. If we take the last four years for example, we find that the payments to the municipalities from license revenue have been :—

In 1886-7	\$153,716
In 1887-8	156,979
In 1888-9	190,297
And in 1889-90	297,353

It will thus be seen that while the increase of the Provincial revenue during these four years amounted to 42 per cent., that of the revenue of the municipalities amounted to 93½ per cent. The municipalities, then, have not only shared in the increase; their percentage of the increase these four years has been more than twice as large as that of the Province.

Let me remind the House that in the absence of municipal by-laws increasing them, the total statutory fees to be collected for retail licenses are, for cities, according to their population, \$250 or

\$200 ; for towns, \$150 ; for incorporated villages, \$120, and for townships, \$90. Municipal councils may, however, by by-laws and without taking a vote of the electors, add to these statutory fees a maximum amount of \$100 in cities, \$120 in towns, and \$140 in incorporated villages and townships. Of the 29 municipalities which have sent in the resolutions of complaint to which I have referred, only four have passed by-laws exacting this maximum amount ; six of them have not availed themselves of the right to pass the by-law, and the remaining 19 have by their by-laws added various amounts, all of them considerably, and the majority of them much under this maximum. All of the revenue accruing under these by-laws, we must remember, reverts to the municipalities. These 29 petitioning municipalities, if they were to pass by-laws exacting this maximum increase, would add to their license receipts in the aggregate in a single year the large sum of \$12,750. They neglect to take advantage of the provisions of the law passed for their special benefit, and yet they complain that the Province appropriates to itself an unjust share of the revenue from licenses.

But further, Sir, any municipality may impose still larger license fees, in addition to those already alluded to, by obtaining the assent of the electors to a by law submitted to them for this special purpose. The extra fee obtained by means of such by-law is shared equally between the Province and the municipality.

In the Province of Quebec under the Act of last session, being an Act to amend the Quebec license law, no municipal council is allowed to levy from holders of licenses any tax, impost or duty exceeding \$50 in any year, while the tariff of duties on licenses for Provincial purposes under the same law as applicable to the cities of Montreal and Quebec is very much higher than our Ontario tariff. More than half of the total number of licenses, hotel, retail and shop, in all the Province of Quebec are issued in the cities of Montreal and Quebec. In Quebec, then, the municipalities derive no revenue from liquor licenses save through the medium of their own by-laws, while in this

Province in the first instance a very considerable amount of revenue, namely, two-thirds of the fee imposed, expenses having been first deducted, is handed over to the municipalities without their doing anything, with the power reserved to them to make large additions to it by passing by-laws for that purpose. The municipalities are receiving increased revenues, while the Province defrays the whole cost of regulating the traffic and of prosecuting for illicit sale. Under the local option clauses of our last statute amending our license laws 17 elections have been held. Local option has won the day in 15 out of these 17 elections. These elections occurred, however, in municipalities in which there were but few licenses. The result so far affects only 35 licenses.

SALE OF ASYLUM LANDS.

The item of \$82,976 under the head of Toronto Lunatic Asylum sale of lands represents the value of certain mortgages taken as part payment on the occasion of the sale of a portion of the asylum lands in 1887, for the purpose of procuring funds with which to erect cottages at Mimico.

Mr. MEREDITH.—Does that mean that the mortgages were put in the market and sold?

Mr. HARCOURT.—They were sold at their face value without commission or any charge of that kind.

There are now seven of these cottages completed, and we have expended upon them up to the close of last year \$343,993. At the end of last year there were 170 inmates cared for in these cottages. The erection of another cottage is contemplated, and altogether they will accommodate 440 patients. On the one hand the Province has sold at a high price some of the land adjoining the old asylum, which was by far too valuable to retain for mere gardening purposes, and in its place it will have an asset of great value in the shape of these eight asylum cottages at Mimico, of modern design, well equipped and in every way perfectly adapted to meet the pur-

poses for which they were designed. There was an urgent demand for increased accommodation; the time for selling the land was fortunately chosen, and every one must admit that the difficulty to this extent has been most happily solved in the way I have indicated.

Thus far, briefly, Sir, I have explained, as fully as would seem to be necessary, the revenue side of our finances for the past year. Let me repeat that while our total estimated receipts for 1890 were \$3,337,222, our actual receipts (not including drainage debentures for which we do not estimate) have been \$3,381,969, and that therefore on the year's transactions our total receipts have exceeded the estimate by \$44,747.

THE EXPENDITURES.

I will now consider the expenditure of 1890, which has been as follows:—

EXPENDITURE, 1890.

Civil Government.....	\$219,563 77
Legislation	121,475 97
Administration of Justice	391,006 00
Education	626,142 93
Public Institution Maintenance	769,905 68
Immigration	5,585 98
Agriculture	127,906 21
Hospitals and Charities	126,037 38
Repairs and Maintenance	63,600 83
Public Buildings	453,188 51
Public Works.....	34,715 38
Colonization Roads	125,233 26
Charges Crown Lands.....	125,172 23
Refunds	26,168 14
Miscellaneous.....	151,983 39
	<hr/>
	\$3,367,685 66
Drainage Debentures	73,554 56
“ “ (Tile)	12,100 00
Railway Aid Certificates	248,681 74
Annuity “	52,200 00
New Parliament Buildings	142,102 42
	<hr/>
	<u>\$3,896,324 38</u>

In the first place we will compare the actual expenditure of last year with the estimated expenditure to which the House last session gave its assent. The gross total of the appropriations for 1890 was \$3,545,593, while our actual ordinary expenditure has been \$3,367,443, so that of the money voted last year there remained unexpended the sum of \$178,149. Our ordinary receipts, as I have already stated, amounted to \$3,381,969, so that for the year just closed our ordinary receipts have exceeded our ordinary expenditures by \$14,526. The largest unexpended amount concerns the appropriation for public buildings, as to which it is evident that unforeseen circumstances may at any time occur which would retard the completion of contemplated works. There remained unexpended last year of the sum voted for public buildings \$104,661. This is in part explained by the fact that the works at the London, Hamilton and Orillia asylums, and also at the Mimico cottages, are not yet completed. The School of Practical Science, in some respects, has not yet been fully equipped, and the sum of \$3,000 voted for Government House was not required. Re-votes for some of these unexpended items will, I presume, be taken. The sum actually expended for public buildings was \$453,188, an amount larger than that spent in any previous year, except the years 1873 and 1889. On the Orillia asylum alone we spent last year \$104,477, and at the close of the year it contained 311 inmates. We spent on public works \$16,577 less than was voted. Some of the contemplated works were not proceeded with, for example, the Ottawa river bridge; other works are not yet completed, and for these re-votes will be taken.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

We expended \$33,526 less than our estimate upon public institutions maintenance. Our actual expenditure last year for this service reached the very large sum of \$769,656, being \$40,746 more than was ever expended under this head during any previous year

in the history of the Province. This expenditure is growing rapidly year by year, amounting to in

1887.....	\$650,744
1888.....	721,602
1889.....	728,909
1890.....	769,656

being an increase of \$118,912, or more than 18 per cent. in the course of a single Parliament. It will be noticed that the efficient management of these public institutions, which on all sides are admitted to be highly creditable to the Province, requires us to spend each year more than 64 per cent. of the annual subsidy we receive from the Dominion Government, and that this one service exhausts more than one-fifth of the total expenditure under our Supply Bill. I regret that I am compelled to announce that the number of patients in our five asylums is increasing year by year. The total number of inmates has been :—

1887.....	3,553
1888.....	3,808
1889.....	3,953
1890.....	4,187

being an increase of 634 patients or 18 per cent. during the last four years. At the same time it is some satisfaction to know that for urgent immediate needs at any rate we have the required accommodation; and yet, judging from the past, recognising the overwhelming importance from a medical standpoint of having ample accommodation in advance, so that the patients may at the earliest possible moment be placed under the best scientific treatment, we must expect that our duty to the public will require us at an early date to erect more of these asylum cottages. Especially is this the case when we remember that for different reasons it may soon become impossible for us to occupy any longer the present Toronto Asylum. We have not lost sight of the urgent need there is for closest economy, careful regard being had to efficiency, in the management of these institutions. We all recognise at the same time

the full force of the truism that aside from all questions of humanity or sympathy the most humane and intelligent care of the insane is the most economical to the State. It is the opinion of experts that, since insanity can in a great many cases be cured by humane and skilful treatment, the proportion of the insane to the population can be materially reduced.

A COMPARISON WITH THE STATES.

In the last report of the State Commission in Lunacy of the State of New York, it is strongly contended that the number of the insane in that State is steadily decreasing, and that the decrease is to be accounted for by intelligent treatment and superior medical supervision. I have at hand a statement showing the per capita cost of caring for patients in 78 asylums similar to ours in the United States. The annual cost per patient in our asylums for the year ending 1890 was \$131.74, or less than \$2.54 per week. Only in one of these 78 institutions in the United States is the per capita cost less than in ours, while it very much exceeds ours in all the rest. The weekly per capita cost of the State hospitals at Utica, Middletown, Poughkeepsie and Buffalo (and these correspond to our asylums) is as follows:—Utica State Hospital, \$4.83; Middletown, \$6.03; Poughkeepsie, \$5.58; Buffalo, \$4.72; being an average of \$5.29, or more than double the weekly per capita cost in our asylums. I have another statement showing the cost per patient in ten important idiot asylums in the United States and England, the average yearly cost in them being \$211. The average cost at the Orillia Asylum last year was \$139.76.

The unexpended balance on account of the appropriation for public institutions is due to the fact that the Mimico cottages were not finished, while there was also a general decrease under the different headings of the estimates taken. Further, the coal contracts in several of the institutions were not completed. The over-expenditure under the head of charges on Crown Lands of \$3,022 was

caused by explorations and surveys incident to the timber sale of October last. The only other over-expenditure calling for remark is that appearing under the head of education, the amount being \$7,445. Three services account for this, namely:—Departmental Examinations, Mechanics' Institutes, and payments to Superannuated Teachers.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTES.

It is especially gratifying to know that increased attention is being paid to the valuable work done by our Mechanics' Institutes. While we had 139 of these institutes in 1887, we had 159 in 1888, 179 in 1889, and 215 in 1890, an increase in their number during the last Parliament of 76, or 54 per cent. The amounts granted to these institutes were, during those years, as follows:—1887, \$26,107; 1888, \$29,890; 1889, \$31,428; 1890, \$38,242. The amounts paid to Superannuated Teachers during last Parliament were:—1887, \$58,295; 1888, \$58,290; 1889, \$60,365; 1890, \$62,105.

RAILWAY AID CERTIFICATES.

So much, Sir, as regards our ordinary expenditure under the Supply Bill. Outside of this we spent \$83,654 in purchasing drainage and tile debentures, \$300,831 to retire maturing railway aid certificates and annuities, and \$142,102 on our new Parliament Buildings, making a total expenditure for the year of \$3,896,082. I expect to place in the hands of hon. members during the session a statement showing the amounts payable each year to meet the certificates issued in aid of railways as well as to meet the annuities. From this statement it will appear that while our expenditure for these purposes this year will exceed that of last year by about \$3,000, it will be \$115,557 less in 1892 and so remain until 1896, when it will again decrease to the extent of \$5,008, and thereafter be considerably diminished from year to year. After

1903 the only certificates remaining unpaid will be those of the Port Arthur, Duluth & Western Railway, the particulars of which are well-known to the House. (Hear, hear.)

THE ARBITRATION ON DISPUTED ACCOUNTS.

Allusion was made in the Speech from the Throne at the opening of the session to the fact that a conference had recently been held between the Government here and representatives of the Governments at Ottawa and Quebec, with the result that definite arrangements were made for an arbitration which would settle *inter alia* the long disputed accounts. Session after session my predecessor was compelled to express his regret that he was unable to announce that satisfactory progress had been made in this direction. The Attorney-General has introduced a bill relating to the proposed arbitration. A similar bill, a copy of which I have at hand, was passed last session by the Government of Quebec. We must all rejoice to know that these long-standing differences of account accumulating since the date of Confederation will in all probability be settled at a very early day and through the desirable medium of friendly arbitration. A brief resumé of some of the main points of dispute with a recital of the progress made from time to time towards their adjustment may not prove wholly uninteresting to the House. Under section 112 of the British North America Act, Ontario and Quebec became conjointly liable to Canada for the amount by which the debt of the Province of Canada exceeded at the date of the Union the sum of \$62,500,000, and the Provinces were to pay to Canada interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on this excess of debt. Section 113 of the same Act declared certain assets to be the property of Ontario and Quebec conjointly. Section 142 provided for the division and adjustment of the debts, credits, liabilities, properties and assets of Upper and Lower Canada by means of arbitration. An arbitration was held, and on the 3rd day of September, 1870, an award signed by two

only of the three arbitrators was made. This award was for various reasons submitted to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, and it was not confirmed until the 26th of March, 1878. Nearly eight years therefore elapsed between the date when the award was made and the date of its confirmation by the Privy Council. Pending the proceedings on the arbitration and until the award was sanctioned, the Dominion Government continued to pay and receive moneys on account of the late Province of Canada and assumed in a general way, as has been said, the position of bankers and paymasters for the two Provinces. In the public accounts of the Dominion accounts were opened up in which the payments made to the Provinces were charged and the revenues received in their behalf credited to them. These accounts included, of course, the payments of the different amounts paid from time to time to the Provinces by way of subsidies. In the meantime and prior to the confirmation of the award, the Parliament of Canada, deeming it desirable to relieve Ontario and Quebec from payment of the excess of their joint debt above the \$62,500,000 which Canada assumed at Confederation, passed the Act of 1873 (36 Vic. ch. 30) which relieved the Provinces from this excess of debt, amounting to \$10,506,088. We must remember that the Provinces were chargeable in their account with Canada year by year with interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on this excess of debt.

GRANTS AND SUBSIDIES TO THE PROVINCES.

Still another section of the B.N.A. Act provided for the payment of specific grants yearly to meet purposes of legislation, as well as subsidies to the amount of 80 cents per head of the population as ascertained by the census of 1861, by Canada to the two Provinces. These grants and subsidies were to be paid half yearly in advance to the Provinces, but the Government of Canada exercised its right year by year to deduct therefrom various sums chargeable as interest

on the sum of \$10,500,000, this being the amount by which the debt of Canada exceeded at the date of Confederation the sum of \$62,500,000. Because of this there was withheld from our subsidy year by year up to 1874 (that being the first year in which the full benefit of the remission under the act of 1873 was felt) the large sum of \$291,666 entered up against us in the Dominion ledgers as interest on excess of debt. Although the result of the award was made known to the two Provinces in May, 1878, no meeting of representatives of the three Governments took place until November, 1882, the long delay being partly due to the fact that a change of Government had taken place in the Dominion, and both Federal and Provincial elections had occurred in the meantime. This first conference, as it is called, held in Ottawa, in November, 1882, led to important results. The Treasurers of Ontario and Quebec, Messrs. Wood and Wurtele, discussed in presence of Mr. Courtney, then as now the Deputy Minister of Finance at Ottawa, the manner in which the accounts should be made up and the principle on which interest should be charged. No accounts had been prepared for them. The Dominion ledgers, containing the current accounts since July 1st, 1867, were the only accounts extant. The following memorandum without prejudice was thereupon prepared and signed by the Treasurers:—

“MEMORANDUM WITHOUT PREJUDICE.

“The Treasurers of the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec having met to discuss the subject of a settlement of accounts between the two Provinces and the Dominion, are of opinion that before proceeding thereto it is expedient that a statement of accounts between the Dominion and each of the two Provinces should be prepared, showing for each year on the debit side the various amounts paid, giving date or average date and the various amounts chargeable to each Province, and on the credit side the amount of subsidy, of interest on school funds, on widows' pensions

and uncomputed stipends, Upper Canada and Lower Canada, on the amount coming to each Province under the award for the Library and on Common School Lands and Crown Lands, Improvement Funds and other services. They are further of opinion that a balance should be struck yearly, and that in arriving at such a balance interest should be allowed or charged half-yearly, and that the amounts determined by award to be taken as the basis so far as it applies to the statement in question.

“The Treasurers therefore beg to request that such a statement be prepared and furnished to them at an early date, and that all special funds be carried to the credit of the Province to which they respectively appertain, as on 1st July, 1867.

“S. C. WOOD,
“*Treasurer of Ontario.*

“J. WURTELE.
“*Treasurer of Quebec.*

“Ottawa, 23rd November, 1882.”

It is contended on behalf of the Provinces that this memorandum was approved of by both the Finance Minister at Ottawa and his deputy. The accounts, calculated on the basis of compound interest, prepared in exact accordance with the principle set forth in the memorandum, were sent to the Treasurers in 1883, thirteen months after the date of the memorandum, no word of objection or protest having been raised in the meantime. These same accounts were, in the session of 1884, presented to the Dominion Parliament. In October, 1884, a second conference was held at Ottawa at which were present the Treasurers of the Provinces, the Finance Minister of the Dominion and his Deputy, Mr. Courtney. These same accounts were placed before the members of the conference, and an examination into their details was continued for two long days. Items were

discussed pro and con, inquiries made into this and that account, but not one word of protest uttered against the principle upon which the accounts were calculated. The Dominion Act of 1854 (47 Vic., ch. 4) now calls for some remark. It aimed at declaring the intentions of the Act of 1873, to which allusion has been made. The one is the complement of the other. The Act of 1873 relieved the Provinces from the excess of debt, that of 1884 cancelled the charges made against the Provinces from year to year as to the interest on this excess; in other words, by the operation of the Act of 1884 the Dominion of Canada became liable for \$73,006,088 as the debt of the late Province of Canada on July 1st, 1867. It was claimed for the Provinces that, while they were charged compound interest on these accounts, this Act of 1884, which aimed at reimbursing them to the extent of the interest charges on the excess of debt, did not allow compound interest. Inasmuch as the Act of 1884 was passed after the accounts of which we have been speaking had been prepared, it became necessary that they should be re-cast. A re-cast was accordingly prepared by the Finance Minister, the basis of calculation being again that of compound interest, and sent to the Treasurers of the two Provinces in January, 1886. The Finance Minister, after so sending the accounts to the Treasurers, accepted corrections made on behalf of the Provinces, and adopted said corrections without reservation or objection. It is important to remember, also, that Mr. McLelan, Finance Minister at that time, laid before the House, without request of Parliament, the accounts of the Dominion with the Provinces from 1st of July, 1867, to 30th of June, 1885, made up at compound interest. A third conference was held at Ottawa, in October, 1888, and then for the first time during all these years the objection was taken by the Dominion Government that the interest had been calculated on a wrong basis, that the memorandum of 1882 was not binding, and that the Provinces would not be allowed more than 5 per cent. simple interest on these accounts.

THE CONTENTIONS OF THE GOVERNMENT.

We contend (1) that by the system adopted by the Dominion for the payment of the subsidies, the retention on account of the excess of debt until the same was wholly assumed by Canada, and the holding and beneficial use of the assets of Ontario and Quebec, including the trust funds, and by agreement, the accounts between the Dominion of Canada and Ontario and Quebec respectively, are to bear interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, compounded half-yearly ; (2) that the general rule that payments made by the debtor should be applied primarily in reduction of the interest accrued on the creditor's advance is to be observed ; (3) that in respect of certain funds the rate of interest to be borne thereon is 6 per cent. per annum.

This question is of such serious importance to the Province that we would lose the large sum of \$857,000 if we are compelled to accept a settlement on the basis of 5 per cent. simple interest, that being the basis of the new accounts submitted in 1888. Aside from every other consideration the reasonableness of the demand of the Provinces that they should receive 5 per cent. interest compounded and computed with half-yearly rests on the very large amounts held for them in trust by the Dominion since the date of Confederation, is very apparent when we remember that during a large part of that time the Dominion continued to pay 6 per cent. and even 7 per cent. in some instances on borrowed money, that in their accounts they credit us with 5 per cent. compounded half-yearly on our share of the Common School Fund, and that they have allowed 6 per cent. continuously on other funds such as the Indian Trust Fund, and the Seignorial Indemnity Fund of Lower Canada. The utter unreasonableness of the new accounts submitted by the Dominion is just as apparent when we notice that from year to year the Dominion gives us credit in them for large accruals of interest, and that the payments of interest paid to us are not charged against this accumulating interest credit, but are charged against the principal lying to

our credit. In this way we lose interest altogether on these large accumulating credits of interest, so that the new accounts when analyzed do not allow us even 4 per cent. interest on our trust funds.

I have given this brief explanation as to the disputed accounts, not by way of argument, inasmuch as the question is so large that it would, if fully discussed, in itself take up a whole afternoon, but with the hope that it would prove interesting, especially to those who are sitting here for the first time, and particularly because I am delighted to announce that I fully expect that the whole subject will soon be disposed of without further irritation and in the most friendly spirit possible. (Applause.)

A COMPARISON—ASSETS.

I will now briefly allude to our statement of assets and liabilities.

ASSETS OF THE PROVINCE.

1. *Direct Investments* :—

Dominion 6 per cent. Bonds	\$200,000 00	
Market value over par value.....	10,000 00	
	<hr/>	\$210,000 00
Drainage 5 per cent. Debentures invested 31st December, 1890	223,809 02	
Tile Drainage 5 per cent. Debentures, invested 31st December, 1890...	86,623 96	
Drainage Works—Municipal Assessments	207,015 04	
	<hr/>	517,448 02
		<hr/>
		\$727,448 02

2. *Capital held and Debts due by the Dominion to Ontario, bearing Interest* :—

U. C. Grammar School Fund, (2 Vict., Cap. 10) ...	312,769 04
U. C. Building Fund, (18 Sect. Act, 1854).....	1,472,391 41
Land Improvement Fund, (See Award)	124,685 18
Ontario Share of Library, (See Award)	105,541 00
Balance of Unpaid Subsidy and other Credits.....	1,590,519 37
	<hr/>
	3,605,906 00

Common School Fund :—

Collections by Dominion..... 1,520,950 24

Collections by Ontario after deducting Land Improvement Fund and 6 per cent. for Collections to 31st December, 1889 936,729 10

2,457,679 34Ontario's Share according to population of 1881 . . . 1,440,070 21

5,045,976 213. *Bank Balances :—*

Current Accounts..... 44,791 98

Total 5,818,216 21

LIABILITIES OF THE PROVINCE AT PRESENT PAYABLE.

1. *Balance due to Municipalities re Surplus Distribution*..... 1,291 302. *Balance due to Municipalities re Land Improvement Fund Interest* 3,256 573. *Quebec's Share of Collections for Common School Fund in 1890, made up as follows :—*

Collections during 1890, on account of Lands sold between 14th June, 1853, and 6th March, 1861..... 9,290 31

Less 6 per cent., cost of Management. 557 41

8,732 90

Less one-quarter for Land Improvement Fund 2,183 22

6,549 68

Collections during 1890, on Sales made since 6th March, 1861 2,467 93

Less 6 per cent., cost of Management. 148 07

2,319 86

8,869 54

Quebec's proportion, according to population of 1881..... 3,672 45

Total..... 8,220 32

Surplus of Assets after deducting Liabilities presently payable 5,809,995 89

It will be noticed that the sum invested in drainage debentures is considerably larger than it has been for some years past. We purchased last year municipal debentures for drainage purposes to the amount of \$85,654. We received last year as payments on debentures \$41,192, so that our investments for this purpose exceeded our receipts by \$44,464. As to the next branch of our assets, that which appears under the title of "Capital held and debts due by the Dominion to Ontario, bearing interest," it will be remembered that the

late Treasurer departed last year from the classification followed in 1889 and previous years, in which appeared the item of \$2,848,289, which was our share of the capital sum given to us under the provisions of 47 Vic., ch. 4, to which I have already alluded. The reasons assigned by him for this departure commended themselves to the House. I follow, therefore, the arrangement of our assets as set forth in the financial statement of last session, and in place of this item of \$2,848,289 I substitute the item of \$1,590,519, being the balance due to us of unpaid subsidy and other credits. This last named item is arrived at as follows:—It was agreed at the conference of 1888 that the Acts of 1873 and 1884 should be so interpreted that Canada was to be considered as having assumed the surplus debt of \$10,506,000 at the date of Confederation instead of in 1873. Therefore, on the one hand we remove this sum of \$2,848,000 from the credits in the Ontario account as well as the items charged against us as interest on the surplus debt, and on the other hand we place to our credit the items which the Dominion retained from our subsidy from 1867 to 1873 to meet the interest on our excess of debt. In this way, starting with the accounts as submitted to us by the Dominion in 1886, we arrive at the balance of subsidy referred to. The three special trust funds, viz.: Upper Canada Grammar School Fund, Upper Canada Building Fund, and the Land Improvement Fund, aggregating nearly \$2,000,000, having been referred to so constantly in previous years, call now for no remark. These trust funds came to us under the award; the Dominion continues to hold them for us, we get interest on them regularly, and we have not touched a dollar of them. These investments, bringing us in half-yearly payments of interest, are admittedly of the safest character possible, and it can no longer be contended, in the face of the letter of the Finance Minister at Ottawa, suggesting such legislation as would result in placing the Common School Fund completely under our control, that they are not available assets. We have to our credit bank balances to the amount of \$44,792, and this

leaves us altogether a surplus of assets over and above all liabilities at present payable of \$5,809,995.

LIABILITIES.

As to our liabilities I need give only a word of explanation. There is a small balance due to a few municipalities—I think four only—on account of the Land Improvement Fund. I am referring, of course, to the collections made on account of sales of Common School lands. Honorable gentlemen will remember that the collections up to July 1, 1867, belonging to this fund, amounted to \$124,685; that in 1882 we passed an Act under which this sum was paid to the municipalities entitled, and that in 1886 we passed another Act providing for the payment of the interest on this same fund to these municipalities. This small balance will be paid as soon as certain questions arising out of the incorporation of villages, and the consequent alteration of the boundaries of townships are settled. Our liability to Quebec in the matter of the Common School Fund is plainly set out in the statement in the hands of hon. gentlemen. The statement before us shows that our present liabilities amount to only \$8,220. We have never included as a present liability our railway aid certificates, nor do we now so include them. We need not this moment concern ourselves with the question of payments which were as a matter of deliberate policy postponed for future years, which were never intended to be met out of present assets, but were expressly regarded as a charge on the receipts of future years. These railway aid certificates, as I have already said, call for a payment this year of the large sum of \$252,179; next year they drop to a sum only about half as much, namely, \$135,622. In 1897 they call for only \$110,000; in 1900 for \$61,000, while inside of the short space of thirteen years—a short time in the history of a province—they drop to \$4,197 per year, and remain at that figure until the last one is redeemed. Our opponents speak of them as though they were a crushing weight, while the truth is that we have

rolled off, through the payments we have already made, the heaviest part of the burden. This burden is rapidly diminishing. In less than six years the payment will be \$140,000 less than the payment of this year. After nine more payments have been made, and these much reduced in amount, the yearly charge they impose is a trifling one.

NOT PRESENT LIABILITIES.

It has been pointed out that the Dominion Government does not treat as present liabilities, as part of her present debt, the large subsidies, similar to ours, granted to railways, and to be paid by way of annual instalments for definite periods. For example, let us refer to page 8 of the last Budget speech (1890) of Mr. Foster, Minister of Finance, in which, speaking of the Short Line Railway, he says that its subsidy is to run for nineteen years yet to come, and that its present value is \$2,679,529, a sum greatly in excess of all our railway certificates and annuities combined. The Dominion Government does not treat and has not treated this subsidy to the Short Line Railway as a present liability, as a part of the debt of the Dominion. If the accuracy of this statement is questioned, I am prepared to furnish most satisfactory proof of its absolute correctness. Moreover, this Dominion subsidy to which I have alluded is but one of many similarly treated. A glance at any recent volume of the Dominion Statutes will confirm what I say. While it would be worse than folly to adopt a policy of concealment as to our finances, it is certainly neither fair nor patriotic to pursue a line of argument concerning them which no one would think of resorting to in discussing the financial status of an individual or a commercial corporation. We could very reasonably present a much more favorable statement of assets, and one to which no sound objection could be taken. For example, at the sale in October last, we sold some timber limits, realising altogether \$346,256. Of this amount there has been paid as yet only \$110,729. The purchasers still owe the Province \$235,526, and they are paying interest on this

sum. Here we have an asset unquestionably good to the amount of nearly a quarter of a million of dollars. No part of it is included in our statement of assets.

We have another asset eight or nine times as large as this to which no one can take exception, and which we do not include in the schedule of assets in the hands of hon. members. I allude to unpaid balances due to the Province on account of sales of lands. The collectable arrears on account of sales of Crown lands already effected, due to the Province, amounts to a very large sum, estimated by the Crown Lands Department to be at least \$2,750,000. That this estimate is not excessive is plain when we consider that the arrears on the 16th day of December, 1867, amounted to \$6,848,000, as is shown by a statement in the Crown Lands Department.

Mr. MEREDITH—You have wiped out two or three millions of that by agreement.

Mr. HARCOURT—I will deal with that. The sales since Confederation amount to \$2,090,000; our collections have been \$4,650,000, and therefore the balance due the Province would strictly be about \$4,288,000. Inasmuch as considerable reductions have from time to time been made in the price of lands based on new valuations, and because of our own legislation, which remitted arrears due by settlers who had purchased in townships afterwards made free grants (say Muskoka District, the Counties of Frontenac, Renfrew and perhaps Peterborough), the estimate of the department is placed at the moderate sum of two and three-quarters of a million of dollars. We have collected of arrears \$2,560,000, and this tends again to show that the estimate of the Department is not an excessive one. It has never been the policy of the Crown Lands Department or its practice to unduly press the settlers for payments of these arrears, since interest is running and the lands are considered to be worth the purchase money and interest.

A QUESTION OF CAPITAL.

If a purely mercantile statement of assets and liabilities is asked for, let us have it by all means. It would show a result very satisfactory to the friends of this Government, and it would prove abundantly that instead of our over-estimating our assets we have taken the most moderate view of them possible. If hon. gentlemen opposite insist on capitalising against the Province all the maturing railway certificates and our four issues of annuities upon the ground that this is the business way of arriving at our financial status, then we must capitalise in our favor and place to our credit as assets the subsidy we get each year from the Dominion, our receipts from Crown lands and timber as well as our other receipts, and include also the value of our public buildings. This would add many millions to the value of our assets. If we capitalise payments to be made year by year out of our yearly receipts to railways during any period of time, say up to 1903, and place the capitalised amount as a liability of the Province, then to be consistent we must claim as an asset the capitalised value of all our receipts for the same period of time. If we apply the same business rules in compiling our statement of assets as is applied to commercial corporations, then I repeat that the friends of the Government will have every reason to rejoice at the result. This absurd idea of capitalising these terminable railway annuities in order to show a heavy liability against the Province most completely demonstrates the strength of the position of the Government as to its management of our finances. Our opponents might as reasonably capitalise the yearly grants for educational purposes or for agriculture, and ask us to consider the amount so capitalised as a present liability of the Province. Our yearly revenue from liquor licenses, and it is permanent in nature and not terminable as are these railway obligations, amounts to about \$300,000. The friends of the Government might just as reasonably capitalise this revenue and claim the

millions it would represent as an addition to our assets. Large commercial corporations in their schedules of assets include the value of their buildings. Our Canadian banks in their returns to the Government include as assets the value of their banking premises, two of them in the latest returns at figures each exceeding \$600,000. No one questions the propriety of their so doing. We spent during last Parliament alone over \$2,000,000 on public buildings, and, strange to say, those who insist on capitalising our railway certificates and regard them as a crushing load of debt are never heard to say one word of this large expenditure or of the valuable asset it represents.

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS FOR CURRENT YEAR.

Let us now for a moment speak of our estimated receipts for the current year.

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS, 1891.

Subsidy		\$1,196,872 80
Interest on Capital held, and Debts due by the Dominion to Ontario	\$300,000 00	
Interest on Investments	55,000 00	
	<hr/>	355,000 00
<i>Crown Lands Department :—</i>		
Crown Lands	85,000 00	
Clergy Lands	5,000 00	
Common School Lands	10,000 00	
Woods and Forests	1,000,000 00	
	<hr/>	1,100,000 00
<i>Public Institutions :—</i>		
Toronto Lunatic Asylum	37,000 00	
London “	10,000 00	
Kingston “	3,500 00	
Hamilton “	9,000 00	
Orillia “	1,600 00	
Reformatory for Females ..	4,000 00	
“ Boys	700 00	
Central Prison	65,000 00	
Deaf and Dumb Institute	150 00	
	<hr/>	130,950 00

Education Department	36,000 00
Casual Revenue.....	50,000 00
Licenses	310,000 00
Law Stamps ..	90,000 00
Algoma Taxes	4,000 00
Drainage Assessment	17,000 00
Insurance Companies' Assessments	3,000 00
Removal of Patients	6,000 00
Total	<u>\$3,298,822 80</u>

We expect to receive as interest on capital held and debts by the Dominion to Ontario \$300,000, and as interest on investments \$55,000. Taken together I am estimating for \$8,596 less under these two heads than we actually received last year. In all probability the actual receipt this year will exceed my estimate. For casual revenue my estimate is \$50,000, being \$1,913 under the actual receipts of 1889. For revenue from Crown Lands Department our estimate is \$3,443 under the receipts of the previous year and well within the receipts of 1887 and 1888. Similarly in placing the expected revenue for the current year from liquor licenses at \$310,000, I am keeping well within the actual receipts of last year. Our total estimated receipts for 1891 are \$3,298,822.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE FOR YEAR.

Our estimated expenditure for this year is \$3,491,027. The particulars of this expenditure will be discussed in detail in committee of the whole House. If we add supplementary estimates, say \$40,000, our total estimated expenditure will be \$3,531,027. This will leave a balance unprovided for under our estimates of \$232,204. At the same time our estimates of expenditure are calculated so liberally and our estimates of receipts so closely, that at the end of the year it may be found, as has previously been the case in our history, that this deficiency is apparent and not real. For example, while an expenditure over the receipts in 1886 to the extent of \$241,000 was apparently to be anticipated, the result at

the close of the year disclosed an actual surplus on the year's operations under the Supply Bill of \$70,000. The same state of things, with a variation in detail, happened the following year in 1887. During each of the last five years our actual receipts have largely exceeded our estimated receipts, while our actual expenditure has been very much less each year than our estimated expenditure.

In other words at the close of 1886 we were better off than we expected to the extent of \$381,895, at the close of 1887 to the extent of \$556,144, at the close of 1888 to the extent of \$204,577, at the close of 1889 to the extent of \$345,726, at the close of 1890 to the extent of \$222,679.

ADDITIONAL EXPENDITURE.

Outside of the estimates in the hands of hon. members, we will have an additional expenditure for railways and annuity certificates. These certificates we will, in all probability, replace by a new issue. A glance at the estimates at once suggests that the needs of the Province loudly call, year by year, for increased expenditure. We cannot afford to stand still. Standing still in practice means retrogression. Since the details of the estimates will be criticised in committee, a word or two now will suffice. We are asking for educational purposes \$24,576 more than we expended last year. Of this \$3,000 will go to kindergarten schools. Unless we gave them this aid some of the Public School grant would be diverted to kindergarten purposes. No one wants to see the Public School appropriation lessened by a single dollar. All practical educationists now concur in the belief that the best foundation for thorough educational development is that which the kindergarten gives. Seven years ago there was but one kindergarten in the Province, now all our larger places consider them to be indispensable. We ask \$1,000 to encourage School Boards to establish night schools, and on all sides, whether we view them from a moral

or educational standpoint, it is conceded that great good must result from their establishment. These are some of our new expenditures. We have eighteen more High Schools than we had in 1883, and the attendance at them has doubled in ten years. Our Public School teachers are trained at these schools, and therefore, everything which will increase their efficiency tends to help every Public School in the land. We are asking an additional \$5,000 for High Schools; a similar sum for inspection of Public Schools in cities and towns separated from counties, this last being a new expenditure. Under the head of public buildings we ask for \$20,000 to erect assembly and class rooms at the Normal School at Ottawa. More than half of our proposed total expenditure for the year is asked for these three heads:—Education, Maintenance of Public Institutions, and Public Buildings. We should bear in mind that, although there has been no sale of annuities since 1887, we have been able to expend during last Parliament, very large sums outside of our ordinary expenditure, and still have to the good the handsome surplus I have named. For example: we expended last Parliament for public buildings, \$1,497,801, and for aid to railways, \$1,347,377, an average under these two heads alone of nearly three-quarters of a million a year. All this has been done without neglecting, in any particular, any department of our service. On the contrary, every department has been strengthened year by year, and its usefulness increased.

THE POLICY OF THE FUTURE.

Each year suggests new responsibilities, calling for further expenditure, and, if the Province is to realise the high destiny which we all believe awaits it, we must adopt a liberal, and at the same time, a careful and vigorous policy commensurate with its requirements. (Applause.) Recent developments, for example, convince even those who are least inclined to be over-sanguine, that it is impossible to over-rate the mineral wealth of the Province. Indeed,

we may well believe that the near future will witness a display of energy, a degree of enterprise in developing this wealth hitherto unparalleled on this continent. If we make the most of nature's grand gift to us in this one direction, then our Province will assuredly enter on a new and bright era of prosperity.

The extreme pessimist even, if he be candid, having looked the whole field over, keeping in view that our every year is marked with heavy expenditures on capital account, called for by the pressing needs of a growing Province, will be compelled to admit that our financial position is exceptionally strong.

I move, Mr. Speaker, that you do now leave the chair. (Loud cheers.)

APPENDIX.

STATEMENT shewing amounts payable annually for Certificates issued by the Treasurer of the Province of Ontario, for "Aid to Railways" and "Annuities."

YEAR.	Railway Aid Certificates.	Annuities.	YEAR.	Railway Aid Certificates.	Annuities.
	\$ c.	\$ c.		\$ c.	\$ c.
			<i>Brought forward.</i>	1,321,367 70	1,044,000 00
1891.....	252,179 74	52,200 00	1911.....	4,197 60	52,200 00
1892.....	135,622 04	52,200 00	1912.....	4,197 60	52,200 00
1893.....	135,622 04	52,200 00	1913.....	4,197 60	52,200 00
1894.....	135,622 04	52,200 00	1914.....	4,197 60	52,200 00
1895.....	135,622 04	52,200 00	1915.....	4,197 60	52,200 00
1896.....	130,613 84	52,200 00	1916.....	4,197 60	52,200 00
1897.....	110,061 98	52,200 00	1917.....	4,197 60	52,200 00
1898.....	81,548 98	52,200 00	1918.....	4,197 60	52,200 00
1899.....	67,116 59	52,200 00	1919.....	4,197 60	52,200 00
1900.....	61,043 58	52,200 00	1920.....	4,197 60	52,200 00
1901.....	29,238 17	52,200 00	1921.....	4,197 60	52,200 00
1902.....	13,080 57	52,200 00	1922.....	4,197 60	52,200 00
1903.....	4,612 89	52,200 00	1923.....	4,197 60	52,200 00
1904.....	4,197 60	52,200 00	1924.....	4,197 60	45,500 00
1905.....	4,197 60	52,200 00	1925.....	4,197 60	31,800 00
1906.....	4,197 60	52,200 00	1926.....	4,197 60	18,650 00
1907.....	4,197 60	52,200 00	1927.....	4,197 60	6,250 00
1908.....	4,197 60	52,200 00	1928.....	4,197 60	.....
1909.....	4,197 60	52,200 00	1929.....	4,197 60	.....
1910.....	4,197 60	52,200 00	1930.....	3,498 00	.....
<i>Carried forward.</i>	1,321,367 70	1,044,000 00	<i>Totals.....</i>	1,404,620 10	1,824,800 00

PROVINCIAL AUDITOR'S OFFICE,
TORONTO, December 31st, 1890.

C. H. SPROULE,
Provincial Auditor.

STATEMENT shewing amounts payable annually for Certificates

Name of Railway.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
	\$ c	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Brantford, Norfolk & Pt. Burwell	6,467 68	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Canada Southern....	12,227 96	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Canada Atlantic.....	22,744 38	22,744 38	22,744 38	22,744 38	22,744 38	22,744 38
Credit Valley.	39,845 01	24,057 82	24,057 82	24,057 82	24,057 82	24,057 82
Erie & Huron	6,110 02	6,110 02	6,110 02	6,110 02	6,110 02	6,110 02
G. T. G. B. & Lake Erie	11,493 30	11,493 30	11,493 30	11,493 30	11,493 30	11,493 30
Grand Junction	11,903 38	11,903 38	11,903 38	11,903 38	11,903 38	11,903 38
Hamilton & North Western	36,384 86	1,553 02	1,553 02	1,553 02	1,553 02	1,553 02
Belleville & North Hastings	5,710 32	5,710 32	5,710 32	5,710 32	5,710 32	5,710 32
London, Huron & Bruce	13,441 98	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Midland	7,464 22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Simcoe	7,212 08	7,212 08	7,212 08	7,212 08	7,212 08	7,212 08
Kingston & Pembroke	19,671 16	19,671 16	19,671 16	19,671 16	19,671 16	19,671 16
Prince Edward County	7,776 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Prince Arthur's Land- ing	1,037 36	1,037 36	1,037 36	1,037 36	1,037 36	518 68
Toronto, Grey & Bruce	8,809 12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Victoria	25,193 76	15,442 08	15,442 08	15,442 08	15,442 08	15,442 08
Whitby, Pt. Perry & Lindsay	4,489 52	4,489 52	4,489 52	4,489 52	4,489 52	.....
Pt. Arthur, Duluth & Western.....	4,197 60	4,197 60	4,197 60	4,197 60	4,197 60	4,197 60
Totals.....	252,179 74	135,622 04	135,622 04	135,622 04	135,622 04	130,613 84

NOTE.—Certificates falling due after 1903 : Port Arthur & Duluth Ry.,

PROVINCIAL AUDIT OFFICE,
TORONTO, December 31st, 1890.

issued by the Treasurer of Ontario in aid to Railways.

1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	Totals.
\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,467 68
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,227 96
22,744 38	22,744 38	22,744 38	22,744 38	6,180 99	.....	.....	233,624 79
23,220 70	10,378 79	104 68	.....	.....	.....	.....	193,838 45
6,110 02	6,110 02	6,110 02	6,110 02	6,110 02	3,055 01	.....	70,265 23
11,493 30	11,493 30	11,493 30	8,320 42	.....	.....	.....	111,760 12
11,903 38	6,953 59	2,795 45	.....	.....	.....	.....	93,072 70
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44,149 96
2,855 16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37,117 08
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,441 98
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,464 22
3,606 04	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	46,878 52
19,671 16	19,671 16	19,671 16	19,671 16	12,749 56	5,827 96	415 29	215,704 41
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,776 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,705 48
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,809 12
4,260 24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	106,664 40
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22,447 60
4,197 60	4,197 60	4,197 60	4,197 60	4,197 60	4,197 60	4,197 60	54,568 80
110,061 98	81,548 98	67,116 59	61,043 58	29,238 17	13,080 57	4,612 89	1,291,984 50

161 @ \$699.60 = \$112,635.60. Last Certificate due 1st July, 1930.

C. H. SPROULE,
Provincial Auditor.

STATEMENT shewing the amounts payable (Ontario's share) to the Municipalities entitled on account of Crown Lands collections subject to the Land Improvement Fund (on sales made between 6th March, 1861, and 1st July, 1867), from 1st July, 1867, to 1st July, 1891. (*Vide Ont. Statutes, 54 Vic., Cap. 9.*)

		Amount of principal payable.
<i>County of Bruce :</i>		
Township of Brant.....		\$68 01
“ Carrick		4,858 91
“ Culross		3,596 47
“ Greenock.....		2,070 36
“ Kincardine.....		114 26
“ Kinloss		1,706 18
“ Paisley.....		4 07
<i>County of Carleton :</i>		
Township of Gloucester		55 70
“ Goulburn		33 84
“ Huntley		23 11
“ March		7 75
“ Marlborough		21 15
“ Osgoode		32 25
“ Torbolton		89 08
<i>County of Durham :</i>		
Township of Cavan		38 29
<i>County of Elgin :</i>		
Township of Dunwich.....		150 27
<i>County of Essex :</i>		
Township of Colchester		118 82
“ Gosfield		32 65
“ Maidstone		84 26
“ Malden		16 42
“ Mersea.....		103 13
“ Rochester		44 73
“ Tilbury, West		121 07
<i>County of Frontenac :</i>		
Township of Barrie		126 77
“ Bedford		53 17
“ Canonto		22 40
“ Hinchinbrooke		153 58
“ Kennebec		40 99
“ Loughborough		191 51

		Amount of Principal payable.
<i>County of Frontenac—Continued :</i>		
Township of Olden		\$534 58
“ Oso		124 32
“ Palmerston.....		54 29
“ Portland		21 19
“ Storrington		33 90
<i>County of Grenville :</i>		
Township of Edwardsburg		17 73
“ Oxford		2 20
“ Wolford		11 00
<i>County of Grey :</i>		
Township of Artemesia.....		1,167 36
“ Bentinck		7 05
“ Collingwood		195 10
“ Derby		218 81
“ Egremont		20 24
“ Euphrasia.....		509 84
“ Glenelg		25 16
“ Holland.....		944 01
“ Melancthon		1,118 11
“ Osprey.....		2,178 66
“ Proton		5 59
“ St. Vincent		138 89
“ Sullivan		294 10
“ Sydenham		281 60
<i>County of Halton :</i>		
Township of Nassagaweya.....		15 45
<i>County of Hastings :</i>		
Township of Elzevir.		147 25
“ Herschel		1 39
“ Hungerford		8 76
“ Lake		347 82
“ Limerick.....		13 74
“ Madoc		15 22
“ Marmora		73 52
“ Rawdon		37 19
“ Tudor		239 39
<i>County of Huron :</i>		
Township of Ashfield		54 80
“ Grey.....		852 51
“ Howick		4,618 22
“ Wawanosh, West.		54 84

		Amount of principal payable.
<i>County of Kent :</i>		
Township of Camden	.....	\$30 73
“ Chatham	.....	140 66
“ Dover East	.....	34 57
“ Harwich	.....	395 08
“ Howard	.....	9 22
“ Raleigh	.....	172 60
“ Rochester	.....	3 29
“ Romney	.....	97 48
“ Tilbury, East	.....	327 03
“ Zone	.....	200 21
<i>County of Lambton :</i>		
Township of Brooke	.....	309 17
“ Dawn	.....	94 31
“ Euphemia	.....	27 08
“ Enniskillen	.....	893 27
“ Moore	.....	48 87
“ Plympton	.....	189 49
“ Sombra	.....	59 10
“ Warwick	.....	129 22
<i>County of Lanark :</i>		
Township of Bathurst	.....	13 51
“ Beckwith	.....	4 22
“ Burgess, North	.....	36 92
“ Dalhousie	.....	22 42
“ Darling	.....	11 46
“ Drummond	.....	28 98
“ Lanark	.....	37 09
“ Lavant	.....	13 02
“ Montague	.....	36 60
“ Pakenham	.....	75 29
“ Ramsay	.....	35 14
“ Sherbrooke, North	.....	6 86
“ Sherbrooke, South	.....	84 33
<i>County of Leeds :</i>		
Township of Bastard	.....	2 58
“ Leeds	.....	50 41
“ Yonge	.....	19 78
<i>County of Lennox and Addington :</i>		
Township of Anglesea	.....	10 03
“ Camden	.....	15 26
“ Kaladar	.....	145 56
“ Richmond	.....	3 17

	Amount of principal payable.
<i>County of Lincoln :</i>	
Township of Grimsby	\$77 68
<i>County of Middlesex :</i>	
Township of Adelaide...	199 81
“ Carradoc	100 18
“ Dorchester	72 34
“ Ekfrid	34 49
“ Metcalfe	197 66
“ Mosa	67 67
<i>County of Northumberland :</i>	
Township of Alnwick	16 82
“ Brighton	20 05
“ Haldimand.....	50 57
“ Percy	8 72
<i>County of Ontario :</i>	
Township of Mara	215 77
“ Rama	5 91
“ Thorah.....	21 21
“ Uxbridge	17 71
<i>County of Peel :</i>	
Township of Albion	10 46
<i>County of Peterborough :</i>	
Township of Belmont	2 96
“ Douro.....	9 03
“ Dummer	17 30
“ Galway	79 00
“ Harvey	20 66
“ Methuen	8 84
“ Minden	151 79
“ Otonabee.....	22 04
“ Smith	8 10
“ Snowdon	17 28
<i>County of Perth :</i>	
Township of Elma	1,810 64
“ Wallace	2,089 33
<i>County of Prescott :</i>	
Township of Alfred	63 83
“ Caledonia	8 04
“ Plantagenet, North.....	10 28
“ Plantagenet South.....	10 36

Amount of
principal payable.*County of Renfrew :*

Township of Admaston	\$197 63
“ Algona, North	7 22
“ Algona, South	99 74
“ Alice	349 06
“ Bagot	90 15
“ Blythfield	5 23
“ Bromley	293 70
“ Brougham	57 05
“ Brudenell	217 56
“ Buchanan	6 04
“ Grattan	149 23
“ Griffith	58 03
“ Head	42 30
“ Horton	16 78
“ McNab	108 01
“ Pembroke	5 59
“ Petawawa	21 85
“ Radcliffe	3 38
“ Ross	33 39
“ Sebastopol	50 13
“ Stafford	137 90
“ Westmeath	43 50
“ Wilberforce	222 63

County of Russell :

Township of Clarence	80 67
“ Cumberland	60 92
“ Russell	118 96

County of Simcoe :

Township of Adjala	121 32
“ Essa	135 15
“ Floss	338 70
“ Gwillimbury, West	99 08
“ Innisfil	81 86
“ Matchedash	24 19
“ Medonte	24 49
“ Mono	122 30
“ Mulmur	192 46
“ Nottawasaga	531 44
“ Orillia, North	94 46
“ Orillia, South	11 25

<i>County of Simcoe—Continued :</i>		Amount of principal payable.
Township of Oro		\$84 47
“ Sunnidale		500 30
“ Tay.....		3 93
“ Tecumseth		126 16
“ Tiny.....		172 75
“ Tossorontio		63 39
“ Vespra.....		159 99
“ Penetanguishene		3 23

County of Victoria :

Township of Anson	24 11
“ Carden.....	510 03
“ Digby	138 55
“ Eldon.....	422 48
“ Emily	26 99
“ Fenelon	33 86
“ Laxton	481 54
“ Lutterworth.....	20 09
“ Minden	27 31
“ Ops	57 86
“ Snowdon.....	1 27
“ Somervi'le	297 75
“ Verulam	125 68

County of Wellington :

Township of Amaranth	285 42
“ Arthur.....	555 20
“ Eramosa	43 42
“ Erin	61 49
“ Garafraxa	162 49
“ Luther.....	1,932 88
“ Minto	5,090 62

County of Wentworth :

Township of Ancaster.....	15 87
“ Flamborough, East.....	29 04

County of Welland :

Township of Stamford	49 31
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		Amount of principal payable.
<i>County of York :</i>		
Township of Georgina		\$20 62
“ Gwillimbury, East		105 96
“ Gwillimbury, North.....		93 13
“ Whitchurch		33 77
<i>St. Joseph's Island :</i>		
Township of St. Joseph's Island.....		23 96
<i>District of Algoma :</i>		
Township of Korah		21 19
“ Tarentorus		18 89
		<hr/> \$53,704 92

C. H. SPROULE,
Provincial Auditor.

